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3. That we recommend the cause [of Peace] to Christians, as worthy of a place among the benevolent enterprises of the age; and recommend that ministers preach on the subject.

4. That this Consociation recommend the cause to ministers within its limits, and request their aid by uniting with the Connecticut Peace Society, or subscribing for the "American Advocate of Peace."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF EUROPE.—Notwithstanding the continuance of conflicts and internal agitations in several countries, pacific relations are still preserved between the European powers. The policy of the *British* Government is expressed in the King's speech :—"It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace. In this, I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been established between my government and that of France."—The diplomatic body at Paris, in their address to Louis Phillippe, say :—"The continuance of peace has given daily proofs of its inestimable advantages to governments and nations. The wisdom of the monarchs who have taken care to maintain it hitherto, will find the means of preserving it for the future."—The King, in his answer, replies : "You know the desires I have ever cherished for the maintenance of peace, and my constant efforts to obtain that most desirable object. It is, above all things, in the duration of peace, that its inestimable benefits can be developed." Such sentiments, prevailing in these two governments, and in other great powers of Europe, give us ground to hope that a successful attempt may be made to terminate, by mediation, the present civil wars in Portugal and Spain.

PROJECTED ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.—The subjoined extract from a Rio paper of the 22d of August, contains a project of a political union between that country and our own. A similar proposal was made, several years ago, by the Republic of Guatemala, but was not accepted.

Rio Janeiro.—In the House of Deputies the following bill was offered, and a motion was made to proceed to the consideration of it immediately, which was rejected. We deem it unnecessary to add any commentary, remarking that we publish the bill in the exact form in which it was presented by the Deputies Franca.

Decree of the Legislative General Assembly.

Article 1.—The Empire of Brazil and the United States of America shall form a union for their mutual defence against foreign aggression, and for their common advantage in matters of domestic interest.

Art. 2.—The two nations shall assist each other with all their forces, against any hostile attack, and shall contribute annually for this purpose, such sums as may be agreed upon.

Art. 3.—Each of the two nations shall have Representatives in the National Assembly of the other.

Art. 4.—The products of each nation shall be received in the ports of the other, on the same footing with its own, and held exempt from any foreign duty.

Art. 5.—The two nations shall aid each other in effecting a communication from one to the other, of the useful institutions, arts, and products, that may now belong respectively to each.

Art. 6.—The citizens of each of the two nations shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, all the privileges of natives.

Art. 7.—Questions of right, occurring between citizens of the two nations, shall be decided, either by mutual consent, by arbitration, or by a jury composed of equal numbers of both.

Art. 8.—The nations bind themselves to aid each other in the preservation

of a national form of government, and against any dangers that may threaten their moral or physical improvement.

Art. 9.—The Government of Brazil will endeavor to negotiate a treaty of alliance to this effect, which shall be permanent.

Art. 10.—This treaty, when concluded, shall be laid before the General Assembly for its consideration and approval.

Art. 11.—All preceding laws in contravention of this, are revoked.

House of Deputies, August 18th, 1834.

Signed,

C. J. FRANCA,
A. J. FRANCA,
E. J. FRANCA.

SLAVERY.—This subject has created a very deep and pervading interest in the country; and, for some time past, has called forth no small degree of bitterness and violence throughout the community, besides being the occasion of the riots in New-York, last spring.

We earnestly hope that all bitterness will be laid aside, in the discussion of this subject. Why should it exist? We believe there is common ground upon which all just and good men may be brought to meet; and if ever any thing effectual is done for the emancipation of the slaves, this ground must be found and taken. Public feeling is awake; public opinion is in a forming state. The great question, it seems to us, is this: *the absolute unjustifiableness of holding human beings as PROPERTY, being granted,—what is the COROLLARY, or consequence* of this principle, with reference to the slave population of the United States? Is it IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, meaning thereby, the immediate cessation, on the part of the masters, not only of acts of *ownership*, but also of *control*; and on the part of the States, the immediate repeal of existing slave laws, and the putting of the blacks upon the same civil and political footing as the whites? Or is it GRADUAL EMANCIPATION, meaning thereby, the cessation, on the part of the masters, of all acts of *ownership*; the repeal, by the States, of all laws recognizing the right of ownership; and then, the placing of the blacks under the jurisdiction and protection of *special laws*, by which they shall be subjected to a special *guardianship and control*, adapted to prepare them as fast as possible for the performance of the duties, and the full enjoyment of the rights of freemen; and with the intention of then admitting them to the exercise of those rights?

Now we think it is a grave and solemn question, which the feelings of the just and good people of this country demand *shall yet be discussed*, and discussed *candidly and calmly*: Which is the true and just CONSEQUENCE of the PRINCIPLE?

RIOTS. *Political Violence*.—The recent elections in the city of New-York, we are happy to learn, have been gone through with, without any renewal of those scenes of violence apprehended by many. The destructive riots in that place a few months since, the subsequent destruction of the convent at Charlestown, and the more recent scenes of violence and bloodshed at Philadelphia, mark a new and most disgraceful era in the history of this country; and certainly justified the most serious apprehensions. We devoutly hope they are the last occurrences of the kind. A liberty which is above law—which is nothing but licentiousness and anarchy—is a greater curse to any nation than the most grinding despotism.—In this connexion, we may observe that we cannot but look with the deepest affliction and most serious alarm, at the indications of a disposition to excite and array the passions of one portion of the community against the other. All are parts of a great whole; and nothing can be more wicked, or ultimately more certainly destructive of every valuable end of the social and civil state, than the attempt to disturb the sentiments of mutual kindness and respect which should bind all the members of the body politic together,—to draw invidious lines of distinction and division,—to administer provocatives to the malignant passions of one portion of the people, and to direct their violence against any other portion.

Yet, when we consider the rancor and virulence of our political party press—its necessary demoralizing influence—the want of an intelligent and solemn conviction of the duties and dangers as well as of the rights of freemen—the abuse of the elective franchise—and the violence of party spirit ;—when we consider these things in connexion with the scenes of lawless violence to which we have referred, we cannot but look upon them as premonitory symptoms, fearfully reminding us of the terrible reign of *sans culotterie* in France. Let all good men—all lovers of their country and of humanity—beware how they lend themselves to, or in any way countenance, this tendency to appeal to the malignant or violent passions. It is wrong, it is fraught with danger ; and however just or momentous the ends to be attained may be thought, it can never justify a resort to such bad and perilous means.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDINBURGH MEETING. *Lord Brougham on the influence of the cultivation of science in promoting peace.*—The recent meeting at Edinburgh of the British Scientific Association, produced a great sensation. We give the following account of it from the Edinburgh Courier ; but our principal object is to call the attention of our readers to the remarks of Lord Brougham :

“About one thousand of the inhabitants of Edinburgh are said to have become members of the Association, and about three hundred members from abroad, and from different parts of the country, attended the meeting, so that it mustered fully thirteen hundred.

“Sir I. Brisbane was elected to the Chair on the first day ; and the leading subjects of discussion and lecture were, Mathematics and Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Statistics, Medicine, etc., upon which Drs. Lloyd, Buckland, Williams, Lardner, Murray, Arnott, Abercrombie, Dalton, etc., Professors Jameson, Trail, Graham, Sedgewick, Whewell, Hamilton, Robinson, Lyell, M. Arago, Lord Greenock, Sir William Jardine, Col. Sykes, Messrs. Brunet, Philip, Nichol, Selby, and a host of others, distinguished for science, delivered their opinions.

“There was a good deal of private hospitality shown to the strangers ; but the physicians, who gave a breakfast, alone ventured on any public entertainment.

“The meetings continued the entire week. The last was honored by the presence of Lord Brougham, who was rapturously received. His Lordship seconded the vote of thanks to M. Arago and the foreigners who had honored the Association with their presence, in a short but beautifully-conceived and finely-spoken speech, simple and dignified. He was enthusiastically cheered. After apologizing for not sooner appearing at the meetings of the Association, which he said was attributable to accident, he remarked, that he understood he owed the honor of seconding the motion to the circumstance—one of the proudest in his life—that he was a member of the National Institute of France. It had been often remarked, that WAR was a game at which, if the people were wise, governments would not often play ; and he might add, that in encouraging and fostering the exertions of men of science, who were of no party, and over whom the angry tempests of war passed innocuous, a government was taking the best means to facilitate that which ever ought to be their chief aim,—PEACE ON EARTH, AND GOOD WILL AMONG MEN.—(Applause.) He might remark also, that, as among individuals, the older they grew, they became the more sensible that life was too short to be spent in personal quarrels, so he was happy to say, that the world was too old and too experienced for neighboring States to engage in war with little or no ground of quarrel. A great part of this softening influence was to be attributed to science, which formed a bond of brotherhood between learned men of all countries. It was, therefore, on scientific principles, and on the principles of an enlightened philanthropy, that he cordially seconded the motion.—M. Arago returned thanks in French.”